



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Maritime quarantine at Nome, Alaska.

NOME, ALASKA, October 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of transactions at this quarantine station for week ended October 20, 1900.

On October 14, the steamship *South Portland*, having on board 38 crew and 155 passengers, was inspected just before sailing. Her surgeon was given sufficient material with which to vaccinate all persons aboard and her captain a certificate of inspection.

On October 15, Acting Asst. Surg. C. F. Kuhn, U. S. A., was given sufficient material for 700 vaccinations, to be used in vaccinating all persons on board the United States Army transport *Lawton*, about to sail for Seattle. These persons were taken aboard off Nome River barracks, 4 miles from here, and were inspected by Dr. Kuhn before going on board.

Thirty days having elapsed since the isolation of the last case of smallpox to appear in Nome, and the port being now free from any quarantinable disease, I to-day notified the deputy collector of customs that he might hereafter grant clean bills of health to all outgoing vessels.

Respectfully,

BAYLIS H. EARLE,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Morbidity of Nome.*

NOME, ALASKA, October 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the practicing physicians of the town and vicinity have had under treatment during the week the following numbers of cases: Bronchitis, 11; tonsillitis, 10; rheumatism, 7; typhoid fever, 5; dysentery, 4; laryngitis, 4; pneumonia, 2; pleurisy, 1; influenza, 1, and gastritis, 1. There were no deaths reported during the week.

Dr. James N. Bevans, the acting assistant surgeon at Nome River Barracks, to-day informed me that the soldier removed there on the 20th ultimo with smallpox has entirely recovered, and is ready to be discharged.

The port of Nome is now and has been for thirty days free from quarantinable disease.

With the exception of several snow storms, the weather has been clear during the week. The ground is covered with about 3 inches of snow, and the river is frozen over. Reports from St. Michael and Port Clarence state that those ports are now closed in by the ice.

Respectfully,

BAYLIS H. EARLE,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Smallpox at Skaguay and White Horse, Alaska.*

[Telegram.]

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., November 24, 1900.

One case smallpox reported at White Horse and 1 at Skaguay.

FOSTER.